31st October 1933]

A.—(a), (b) & (c) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. Any representations received from State prisoners detained in this Presidency under the orders of the Government of India are forwarded to that Government as soon as received. No application of the nature described appears to have been received by this Government.

Transfer of Messrs. Ghosh and Chatterjee to a cooler place.

* 218 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since the transfer of Messrs. Ghosh and Chatterjee from the Trichinopoly Central Jail to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, their cases have become worse;

(b) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Ghosh and Chatterjee applied for their transfer to some other cooler place, as they cannot stand the unbearable heat at Rajahmundry;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to grant their requests; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) There is nothing to show that the condition of the prisoners has become worse since their transfer to Rajahmundry.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) As the hon. Member is aware the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter. The petitions were therefore forwarded to the Government of India.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Proposal, if any, for the revival of the schools of commerce abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

219 Q.—Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) when the Institute of Commerce, Madras, and the Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam, were started and with what object;

(b) whether it is a fact that these three useful institutions were abolished at the same time as a measure of retrenchment and as a consequence of the deficit budget in 1931–32;

(c) whether the Government considered the matter of reviving these schools when the finances improved and when there was a surplus budget in 1932–33 and 1933–34; and

[31st October 1933

(*d*) if the Government have not already considered the matter of reviving the above abolished institutions, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reviving these institutions?

A.—(*a*) In 1918, 1895 and 1925 respectively. The Madras Institute was opened mainly with a view to training public accountants and auditors and the other two schools for preparing students for the Government technical examinations in commercial subjects.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The institutions were abolished not only on grounds of economy in public expenditure but also on the additional ground that there was no longer any need for Government-managed institutions of the kind.

The Government still adhere to this view and see no reason to consider the question of reviving these institutions.

Offer by any public body to take up the management of the Government schools of commerce abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

220 *Q*.—Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any public body had offered to take up and manage the Government Schools of Commerce at Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam, and, if so, how that proposal was disposed of by the Government;

(*b*) whether the Government called for tenders for the sale of the equipment and goodwill of the Government School of Commerce, Vizagapatam, and if so, what the highest bid received was; and

(*c*) how many private recognized commercial schools are there in the Presidency and what the strength is of the staff and students of such schools and what sort of financial help and encouragement is given by the Government to such schools at present?

A.—(*a*) No such offer had been received from any 'public body' when Government passed orders directing the abolition of the institutions.

(*b*) Yes; the highest bid for the equipment and library was Rs. 2,000.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to subsidiary table No. 6 (*b*) at pages 154–155 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1931–32.

Re-employment of the commercial assistants thrown out of service by the abolition of the Government schools of commerce.

221 *Q*.—Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what net expenditure has been saved by the abolition of each one of the Government schools of commerce in the Presidency;

31st October 1933]

(*b*) whether the Government of Madras declared that school assistants, senior deputy inspectors of schools, commercial assistants, assistant lecturers and assistant professors form one unit for purposes of disbandment;

(*c*) whether it was the intention of the above declaration that all commercial teachers of permanent service should be absorbed into the general line of the Education department;

(*d*) whether the department of education drew a distinction between commercial teachers possessing general training qualification and those not possessing general training qualification;

(*e*) the number of commercial teachers' posts abolished as a consequence of the abolition of commercial schools in the Presidency and the number of teachers possessing L.T. qualification absorbed in the Education department;

(*f*) how many teachers not possessing L.T. qualification and affected by the abolition of a number of commercial instructors' posts in the department have again been absorbed into the department of education, and what is the nature of the post and the grade in which they have been employed and their qualifications and how the unit Government Order (Retrenchment and Re-employment Rules) has been applied in their case;

(*g*) whether there are any graduate and undergraduate commercial assistants without general training qualification who have not thus been provided for and whether any facilities have been offered to them for acquiring the necessary training qualification for absorption into the department of education;

(*h*) whether the department of education has received any applications from the disbanded permanent commercial teachers for admission into the training schools and colleges, to acquire the necessary training qualification *at their own expense* and whether the department has been sympathetic enough to forward such applications with the requisite guarantee of appointment; and

(*i*) what are the qualifications, service, age and salary of the teachers that have not been thus absorbed and what proposals are made by the department of education for the absorption of such disbanded permanent servants of long experience?

A.—(*a*) The savings per annum in round figures are as follow:—

Institute of Commerce, Madras—Rs. 15,000.
School of Commerce, Calicut—Rs. 10,000.
School of Commerce, Vizagapatam—Rs. 7,000.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes; only commercial assistants and instructors possessing the L.T. or the B.Ed. qualification could form part of the unit mentioned in clause (*b*).

(e) Sixteen and four respectively.

(f) One of the assistants was employed as a junior Deputy Inspector with reference to rule 4 (b) of the Madras Retrenchment and Re-employment Rules and two had been transferred to the Ministerial Service previously. The particulars relating to these Assistants are:

Name.	Qualifications.	Post to which appointed or transferred.
M.R.Ry. T. Appalanarasayya.	M.A. (Commerce) and Trained Teachers' Certificate of the secondary grade.	Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools—Pay Rs. 50—2½—75.
M.R.Ry. V. Kalyanarama Ayyar.	B.A., G.D.A., and Diploma in Commerce.	Senior Superintendent, Office of the Director of Public Instruction—Pay Rs. 150—10—350.
M.R.Ry. T. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Matriculate and Commercial Training in the School of Commerce, Calicut.	Lower Division Clerk, Office of the Director of Public Instruction—Pay Rs. 40—2½—65—3/2—80.

(g) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative.

(h) Applications were received from some of the teachers in question and they were informed that they should make their own arrangements for training as it was not possible for the department to give them a guarantee of appointment after training.

(i) A list of the teachers is placed on the table.[a] No proposals have been made in regard to their re-employment as there are no suitable vacancies.

Land Revenue Administration

Previous experience of the Revenue Officer, Khallikote and Atagada Estates.

222 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Revenue Officer who was recently appointed t settle rents or to prepare a record of rights in the Khallikote an Atagada estates in the Ganjam district had any previous training a experience in the preparation of record of rights or settlement of renn in estates or assessment or re-assessment of Government revenue; and

(b) if not, why this particular Revenue Officer was selected the work?

A.—(a) & (b) The officer had no special training or special ex rience. It is not usual to give any special training i Revenue Officers appointed to such duty.

---

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 251 infra.